

# The World's Chronology of the Year 1914

## WHAT YEAR 1914 GAVE TO MANKIND

Chronological Record of Most Important Events of the Twelve Months.

### EUROPEAN WAR STANDS FIRST

Mexico's Muddled Affairs—Pope Plus and Earl Roberts Among the Illustrious Dead—Disasters and Sports—Financial and Industrial Happenings.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

### EUROPEAN WAR

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his morganatic wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, shot and killed by a student in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, after a futile attempt had been made to blow them up with a bomb.

July 12—Austria sent peremptory note to Serbia demanding punishment of all accomplices in murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and suppression of all societies which had fomented rebellion in Bosnia.

July 23—Troops mobilized by Austria, Serbia, Russia and Montenegro. Servians moved their capital to Nish.

July 25—Austria declared war against Serbia.

July 29—Austrians invaded Serbia and shelled Belgrade.

July 31—Kaiser demanded Russian mobilization cease and car refused. Martial law proclaimed in Germany.

Stock exchanges in nearly all cities of the world closed.

Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and mobilized its army. Car declared martial law and France issued decree of mobilization. Italy declared its neutrality.

Aug. 2—German troops advanced on France through neutral Luxembourg.

Russia began invasion of East Prussia and Posen.

Aug. 3—United States started three armies toward France through Belgium, violating the neutrality of that country.

French troops crossed German frontier in Vosges mountains.

Aug. 4—Great Britain demanded that Germany withdraw her troops from Belgium. Germany and England declared war on each other and Germany declared war on Belgium. France declared war on Germany.

United States proclaimed its neutrality.

Aug. 5—Germans repulsed at Liege by Belgians.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener made British secretary of state for war.

President Wilson offered the services of the United States as mediator.

Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.

British cruiser Amphion sunk by German mine.

Aug. 7—Germans entered Liege.

Aug. 8—Twenty thousand English troops landed on French coast. French invaded Alsace-Lorraine and captured Altkirch and Muelhausen.

Italy reaffirmed its neutrality.

Aug. 10—France broke off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 11—French driven out of Cerny and Muelhausen.

Aug. 12—Germans occupied Hasselt, Tongres and St. Trond, Belgium. France and England declared war on Germany demanding withdrawal of German troops from the Orient and evacuation of Kiauchau.

Aug. 13—Belgian seat of government was transferred from Brussels to Antwerp.

Beginning of five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss. Beginning of five days' battle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

Aug. 15—Brussels occupied by the Germans, the allies retiring to Antwerp.

Servians defeated 80,000 Austrians at Srebato, forty miles west of Belgrade.

Aug. 16—French captured Muelhausen, Alsace, and began drive into Lorraine.

Aug. 17—Germans began bombardment of Namur forts and leveled war tax of \$400,000 on Brussels and \$100,000 on Liege.

Aug. 18—Germans occupied Ghent and Bruges.

Aug. 19—Japan declared war on Germany.

Luneville, France, captured by the Germans.

Russians drove back the Germans from the eastern frontier.

Aug. 20—The allied armies along the line from Mons to the Meuse defeated and driven back by the Germans.

Germans captured Namur, drove the French out of Alsace and advanced from Lorraine into France.

Japanese warships began bombardment of Tientsin, fortified seaport of Kiauchau.

Aug. 23—Austria declared war on Japan.

Germans levied a war tax of \$20,000,000 on the Belgian province of Brabant.

Aug. 25—French cabinet resigned and new cabinet formed by Premier Viviani.

Russians took Marienburg. German island of Yap near Guam seized by Japanese.

Austrian defeated Russians on Gallician frontier. Louvain sacked and burned by Germans.

Aug. 27—British cruiser Highflyer destroyed German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse off west coast of Africa.

Aug. 28—British fleet sunk five German warships off Heligoland.

Allies checked the march of Germans to Paris and territorial battle was begun at Arras and near Nancy.

Austria declared war on Belgium.

Aug. 29—British forces from New Zealand seized Apia, chief town of German Samoa.

Russians defeated near Tannenberg.

Aug. 30—Germans occupied Amiens.

Sept. 1—Seat of French government moved to Bordeaux.

Russians captured Lemberg, Austria, after seven days' battle.

Sept. 2—Germans captured Reims.

Sept. 3—British cruiser Pathfinder sunk by torpedo in North sea.

Sept. 7—Allies victorious in a battle along the line from Nanteuil to Verdun, the imperial guard under the German crown prince being nearly annihilated by the British.

Germans destroyed Dinant and captured Maubeuge.

Sept. 8—Allies pushed back the entire line of invading Germans.

Sept. 9—British forced Germans to retreat along the river Marne.

Sept. 10—Russians drove the Germans from several fortified positions in Russian Poland, but repulsed with heavy losses in East Prussia.

Sept. 12—British warships from Australia took Herbersheide, seat of govern-

ment of the German Blomark archipelago and the Solomon islands.

French troops reoccupied Lunenburg and Soissons.

Sept. 12—Lille evacuated by Germans and occupied by allies.

Steamer Red Cross with American Red Cross nurses and surgeons sailed from New York.

Sept. 14—Retreating German army halted in strongly entrenched position along the Aisne river. Amiens reoccupied by the French.

Sept. 22—Three British cruisers were torpedoed and sunk by German submarine in the North sea.

Sept. 23—British troops from India landed at Marseilles.

Sept. 25—Germans began attack on defenses of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow and forced out of Russia.

Oct. 6—Belgian government moved to Ostend.

Oct. 9—Germans entered Antwerp.

Russian army occupied Lyck, East Prussia.

Oct. 10—German army of 20,000 was repulsed at Querscht, east of Ghent.

Oct. 11—Germans imposed war fine of \$100,000,000 on Antwerp.

Russian cruiser Pallada sunk by German submarines.

Oct. 12—Ghent occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 13—Belgian government moved to Havre, France.

Colonel Martis and his troops in the northwest of Cape province, South Africa, rebelled. Martial law proclaimed throughout Union of South Africa.

Oct. 15—Germans occupied Ostend and Bruges.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk in the North sea by German submarine.

Oct. 17—Japanese cruiser Takachihō sunk by Japanese submarine off the coast of Korea.

British cruiser Undaunted and four destroyers sunk four German destroyers in North sea.

Oct. 18—Allies recaptured Armentieres.

Oct. 19—Desperate fighting along Belgian coast. British warships taking part.

Oct. 20—French retook Altkirch, Alsace, at the point of the bayonet.

Oct. 21—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ended in German defeat.

Oct. 22—Germans crossed River Yser and slowly pressed toward the south.

Oct. 23—Germans bombarded Nieuport but checked by allies.

Martis and his rebel force defeated by Union of South Africa troops.

Prinzp, slayer of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, and 23 others found guilty of treason.

Von Falkenhayn, German minister of war, made chief of staff to succeed Von Moltke.

Oct. 23—De Wet and Beyers joined in South Africa revolt.

British dreadnaught Audacious sunk by mine.

Russians reoccupied Lodz and Radom, Germany retreating.

Oct. 25—Prinzp was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment; four of his accomplices sentenced to death and others to various terms of imprisonment.

Sotha reported the rout of the rebel Boers.

German cruiser Emden torpedoed Russian cruiser and French destroyer in Pango harbor.

Oct. 29—Turkey began war on Russia, the cruiser Breslau bombarding Odessa, Theodosia and other places on the Black sea.

Nov. 1—British cruiser Hermes sunk by German submarine in Dover straits.

Five German warships engaged four British warships off the coast of Chile and sank two and disabled a third; the fourth escaped.

Nov. 2—British and French fleet bombarded the Dardanelles forts, and British vessels destroyed the barracks of Akabah, Arabia.

Germans abandoned left bank of the Yser below Dixmude.

Nov. 5—France, Great Britain and Russia declared war on Turkey. Great Britain annexed Cyprus.

Nov. 6—British shelling-Islam ordered a holy war against Russia, France and England.

Nov. 7—German fortress of Tientsin, China, formed by Japanese and British and captured.

Nov. 8—German troops penetrated to Ostend.

Tyres set fire by German shells and destroyed.

German cruiser Emden driven ashore on Cocos islands and destroyed by Australian cruiser Sydney.

Nov. 10—Russian fleet in Black sea sank four Turkish transports.

Nov. 11—British submarine Niger sunk by a torpedo off Deal.

Russians occupied Johannsburg, East Prussia.

Germans captured Dixmude.

Nov. 15—Germans forced from all positions on left bank of the Yser.

British destroyed Turkish fort at entrance to Red sea.

Nov. 16—British fleet in West Flanders cut off a large number of Germans.

Pope issued encyclical urging cessation of warfare.

Nov. 18—Russians checked by Germans at Soldau after four days of bloody fighting.

Nov. 22—Ypres bombarded by Germans, town hall and market place being destroyed.

Nov. 23—Russians won great victory over Germans who were advancing on Warsaw.

Nov. 24—Germans opened a terrific attack on the allies from Ypres to La Bassée.

Naval base of Germans at Zebrugged demolished by shells from British fleet.

Nov. 25—Byzantine battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion off Sherrone.

Nov. 27—Germans renewed fierce bombardment of Reims.

Two British ships sunk off Havre by German submarines, and one off Grimsby by a mine.

Dec. 1—Germans cut their way out of the Russian trap in Poland but with great loss.

General De Wet, Boer rebel leader, captured.

Dec. 2—Germans in Poland resumed the offensive.

Belgrade, capital of Serbia, occupied by the Austrians.

Dec. 6—Germans occupied Lodz, Russian Poland, after severe bombardment.

Dec. 7—Germans defeated Russians north and south of Lodz.

Dec. 8—Germans captured Schornberg, Guelenau, Leipzig and Nuremberg, under fire from British, Russian and American Vice-Admiral Sir Frederic Sturdee off the Falkland islands. The Dresden, badly damaged, escaped.

Emperor William III in Berlin.

General Beyers, rebel Boer leader, reported dead.

Turkish forces at Kurna, at head of Persian gulf, surrendered to a British expeditionary force from India.

Dec. 9—Terrific fighting around Lovicz, Russian Poland.

Dec. 10—Allies captured Roulers and Arras.

Austrians in Serbia compelled to retreat.

Dec. 11—Russians checked three of the German columns advancing on Warsaw.

Allies repulsed violent attacks of Germans near Ypres.

German submarine attack on Dover repulsed.

Dec. 12—German barracks at Kiel destroyed by fire.

Governor Goethals asked that destroyers be sent to Panama canal at once to enforce neutrality.

British submarine passed under mines in Dardanelles and torpedoed Turkish battleship Mesoudieh.

Dec. 14—Servians retook Belgrade after fierce battle.

Drew Russian cruisers bombarded Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby on the Yorkshire coast, killing about one hundred and fifty persons and escaping.

Dec. 17—Great Britain proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt.

Allies with aid of warships entered Ostend.

Russians retreated in Galicia and Poland.

Dec. 18—General Potiorek, commander of Austrian army, defeated in Serbia, retook Belgrade.

Allies made advances at Dixmude and Middelkerke by desperate bayonet charges.

British appointed Prince Hussein Kamel, uncle of the ex-khedive, sultan of Egypt. Russians captured Lovicz.

Dec. 19—The kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden agreed to act together in war matters and to remain neutral.

Two British mine sweepers sunk by mines.

Dec. 20—German army in Poland reached near Warsaw positions and battle for Warsaw opened.

Germans evacuated Dixmude.

Dec. 21—Desperate battle in front of Warsaw continued.

### FOREIGN

Feb. 2—City of Gonave, Haiti, burned during a battle between rival rebel forces.

Feb. 4—Guillermo Ellinghurst, president of Peru, captured by revolutionaries and his deportation ordered.

Feb. 14—Chinese government issued proclamation decreeing the death penalty for opium smokers.

March 15—Wife of French minister of Finance Callois killed Gaston Calmette, editor of Paris Figaro.

March 16—Lords defeated woman suffrage measure, 104 to 60.

May 18—Revolt broke out in Albania, 5,000 supporters of Essad Pasha attacking King William's palace at Durazzo.

May 20—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ended in German defeat.

July 5—Carlos Mendoza, liberal, elected president of Panama.

July 28—Mrs. Henriette Calliaux found not guilty of the murder of Gaston Calmette in Paris, on the ground of temporary insanity.

Sept. 4—Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, elected pope and assumed name of Benedict XV.

Sept. 5—William of Wied, prince of Albania, abandoned that country to the rebels.

Sept. 28—Albanian senate elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, son of the former king, Abdol Hamid, to be prince of Albania.

Oct. 12—Ferdinand, nephew of the late king of Roumania, took the oath as his successor.

Oct. 13—Hungarian rebels formed a government under presidency of Gen. Davila Theodore.

### MEXICO

Jan. 10—Mexican rebels under Villa captured Ojinaga, many of the Federal troops and several of the generals taking refuge on American side of the Rio Grande.

Feb. 3—President Wilson lifted embargo on exportation of arms which was applied to Mexico by President Taft.

Feb. 20—Mexican situation brought to new crisis by slaying of W. S. Benton, chief manager and a British subject, supposedly by Villa.

April 2—Villa captured Torreón after eleven days' of bloody fighting. Villa's forces 500 killed and 1,500 wounded and that of the federalists much greater.

April 3—Arrest of unarmed American bluejackets by federal authorities at Tampico brought demand from Admiral Mayo that Huerta apologize and that American flag be hoisted at Vera Cruz.

April 12—Huerta refused to render a salute to the American flag in Tampico.

April 14—President Wilson ordered Atlantic and Pacific fleets to Mexican waters at once to enforce his demands on Huerta.

Federal army routed by Villa at end of nine days' battle at San Pedro.

April 19—Huerta agreed to agree to the demands of the United States for an unconditional salute of the flag, and President Wilson drafted his message to congress and two proclamations declaring a hostile blockade of Mexico ports and harbor.

April 20—President Wilson personally asked congress for support in action against Huerta.

House passed resolution giving presidential free rein, after debate in which his policy was assailed. Senate postponed action for a day.

April 22—American marines captured part of Vera Cruz after a fight in which four Americans were killed and twenty-one wounded and about 200 Mexicans were killed. Road Admiral Badger with five ships arrived at Vera Cruz.

April 24—Fifth brigade sailed from Galveston for Vera Cruz.

Congress passed the volunteer army bill.

April 25—President Wilson accepted the offer of Brazil, Chile and Argentina, through their plenipotentiaries, to mediate the Mexican trouble, stipulating that Huerta must resign.

April 27—Fifth brigade arrived at Vera Cruz and General Funston assumed the supreme command there. Robert J. Kerr of Chicago appointed chief governor of the city. 4,000 refugees landed at Galveston.

May 1—Secretary Garrison ordered General Funston to establish complete military government in Vera Cruz, displacing the civil government.

May 10—American naval forces seized Lobos island as a base for operations.

May 11—Funeral services for marines and sailors killed at Vera Cruz held at Brooklyn navy yard. President Wilson delivering the address.

May 13—Constitutionalists captured Tampico.

May 20—Mediators met at Niagara Falls, Ont., and outlined program including elimination of Huerta, Carranza and the holding of a free election under the auspices of a provisional government.

June 5—Huerta accepted the Niagara Falls peace program.

June 23—Zacatecas taken by Villa's army.

July 2—The A. B. C. mediators left for Niagara Falls after issuing a statement that "all that remains to be done is to organize and establish a provisional government for Mexico."

July 5—Huerta received the majority of votes cast in the Mexican presidential election and Blauquet was chosen vice-president.

July 15—Huerta resigned as president of Mexico and left the city. Francisco Carbajal was sworn in as president.

July 20—Huerta sailed on the German cruiser Dresden for Germany.

Aug. 13—Carbajal abandoned presidency of Mexico.

Aug. 20—General Carranza entered Mexico City and assumed the office of provisional president.

Sept. 23—Villa denounced government headed by Carranza and announced his independence.

Oct. 15—Convention of Mexican constitutionalist chiefs at Aguas Calientes voted itself the supreme power in Mexico.

Nov. 1—Aguas Calientes conference named E. Gutierrez president of Mexico for 20 days.

Nov. 11—War declared between Carranza and Villa factions in Mexico.

Nov. 15—American troops under General Funston evacuated Vera Cruz.

Nov. 23—Gen. Pablo Gonzales proclaimed himself provisional president of Mexico.

Nov. 30—Villa entered Mexico City with 25,000 troops.

Dec. 2—President Wilson sent troops to protect Naco, Ariz., on Mexican border.

Dec. 16—General Bliss told commanders of Carranza and Villa forces at Naco, Mex., that he would open fire on both if any more shots came across the border.

Dec. 18—San Luis Potosi surrendered to Carranza forces.

Dec. 21—Gen. Hugh Scott and General Martorena, Villalita leader, conferred near Naco regarding firing across boundary line.

### POLITICAL

Feb. 15—House passed Alaska railroad bill.

Feb. 21—Senate ratified general arbitration treaty between United States and Great Britain, Japan, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland.

March 5—President Wilson read to congress message urging that the clause in the Panama canal act exempting American ships from payment of tolls be repealed.

March 10—Senate approved Alaska railroad bill.

March 12—House passed bill to repeal canal tolls exemption clause by majority of 56.

June 5—House passed the three Wilson antitrust bills by huge majorities.

June 12—Bill to repeal exemption clause of the Panama canal tolls act passed by senate.

July 1—George T. Henry, Jr., of San Francisco and Washington nominated for ambassador to Russia.

July 6—Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago appointed minister to Sweden.

Jan. 18—President Wilson appointed James C. McReynolds to the Supreme court and T. W. Gregory to succeed McReynolds as attorney-general.

Jan. 19—Secretary of State Bryan and the envoys of Great Britain, France, Spain and China signed the Bryan peace treaties.

Sept. 24—Frederic Jesup Stimson appointed ambassador to Argentina.

Feb. 8—Congressman Robert G. Bremer of New Jersey.

Feb. 13—Alphonse Bertillon, creator of the famous system of criminal identification.

Feb. 14—Senator Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia.

Feb. 19—Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, widow of the famous novelist.

Feb. 22—Samuel W. Allerton, pioneer Chicago packer.

Joseph Folsom, millionaire philanthropist and single tax advocate, of Philadelphia.

Feb. 23—Former United States Senator Teller of Colorado.

March 4—George W. Vanderbilt, owner of Biltmore.

March 5—Frederick Townsend Martin, March 12—George Westinghouse, famous inventor.

March 27—Dr. Josiah L. Pickard, former president of the Iowa State university and before that superintendent of schools of Chicago.

April 1—"Rube" Waddell, famous ball player.

April 4—Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Minnesota lumber magnate.

April 5—Charles M. W. W. Stevens, head of the W. C. T. U.

April 9—Haruko, dowager empress of Japan.

Ex-Governor E. S. Draper of Massachusetts.

April 15—George Alfred Townsend, journalist who won fame writing over the name "Gath."

April 17—Charles Rankin, veteran actor.

April 20—George F. Baer, president of the Reading railway.

April 23—S. S. Beman, famous architect.

May 2—Duke of Argyll, son-in-law of the late Queen Victoria.

May 3—Gen. Daniel B. Sickles, last of the great Civil War commanders.

May 9—Charles W. Post, millionaire head of food manufacturers of Battle Creek, Mich., committed suicide at Santa Barbara, Cal.

May 10—Lillian Nordica, grand opera star, in Batavia, Java.

May 23—Darius Miller, U. S. senator from Kentucky.

May 26—Jacob Rits, noted author and sociologist.

June 3—W. M. French, director of the Chicago Art Institute.

June 14—Adlai E. Stevenson, former vice-president of the United States.

June 18—Former United States Senator Frank M. Alcock of New York.

June 21—Baroness Bertha von Suttner, Austrian peace advocate and winner of the Nobel prize.

July 12—Horace H. Lurton, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States.

Aug. 6—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president.

Julius Lemaitre, famous French litterateur.

Aug. 12—Pol Placcon, famous grand opera singer.

Aug. 19—Pope Plus X.

Aug. 20—Father Francis Xavier Wernz, head of the Society of Jesus.

Aug. 21—Darius Miller, president of the Burlington railroad.

Sept. 8—Sir J. Henniker Heaton, English peerage between England and Ireland.

Sept. 8—Baron O'Brien, lord chief justice of Ireland.

Sept. 16—James E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic union.

Sept. 18—Mrs. Frank Leslie.

Sept. 25—Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., retired.

Sir James P. Whitney, premier of Ontario.

Oct. 10—King Charles of Roumania, Cardinal Ferrata, papal secretary of state.

Oct. 11—Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian foreign minister.

Oct. 25—Sir Charles H. Douglas, chief of the British imperial staff.

Nov. 1—Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee retired.

Nov. 4—John Keen, former U. S. senator from New Jersey.

Nov. 5—Augustus Heinze, copper magnate.

Nov. 14—Field Marshal Earl Roberts, military hero and pastor.

Nov. 19—Dr. Robert J. Burdette, humorist, writer and pastor.

Nov. 24—Cardinal Camille Ruffini, patriarch of Venice.

Dec. 1—Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired.

Dec. 4—Sig. Perugini, noted singer and actor.

Dec. 10—W. W. Rockhill, noted American diplomat.

Dec. 19—Congressman Seneca E. Payne of New York.

### DOMESTIC

Jan. 27—President Wilson ordered permanent government of Canal Zone into operation April 1 and appointed Col. George W. Goethals the first governor.

Feb. 24—Court of appeals reversed decision of Circuit Court of New York, police lieutenant in New York.

April 1—Col. George W. Goethals assumed his duties as governor of Canal Zone.

April 5—Secretary Daniels issued order prohibiting use of alcoholic liquors for drinking purposes on vessels and in yards of the navy.

April 12—Four gunmen electrocuted in New York for murder of Rosenthal.

May 7—Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the president, married to Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo.

May 18—Colonel Roosevelt returned South America.

May 22—Charles Becker, former police lieutenant, found guilty a second time of murder in the first degree for Rosenthal slaying in New York.

June 11—Kermit Roosevelt and Belle Willard married in Madrid.

July 15—Panama canal formally opened to commercial traffic.

Sept. 4—David J. Palmer of Washington, Ia., elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Sept. 10—James Gordon Bennett, owner of New York Herald, married Baroness George de Reuter in Paris.

Oct. 17—Robert Taft, son of the former president, married Miss Martha Bowers.

Nov. 2—Twenty-one directors or former directors of the New Haven railroad indicted by federal jury in New York for criminal conspiracy to violate the Sherman antitrust law.

Nov. 15—Police headquarters ordered closed ten days to check epidemic of the foot-and-mouth disease in the middle West.

Dec. 16—U. S. senate ratified the international convention for safety at sea.

### DISASTERS

Jan. 5—Oil tank steamer Oklahoma sank off Sandy Hook, 35 of the crew perishing.

Jan. 10—Great storm on the Baltic caused submersion of several villages and drowning of many persons.

Floods in Belgium did millions of dollars' worth of damage.

Jan. 11—Terrific storm hit northwest Russia and 150 peasants lost their lives in snow.

Many thousands of persons perished in southern Japan when volcano of Sakurajima burst into activity, following repeated earthquake shocks. Large city of Kagoshima partly destroyed and several villages blotted out.

Jan. 16—British submarine A-7 with crew of eleven, lost during maneuvers off Plymouth.

Steam whaler Karjuk, flagship of Canadian government's arctic exploring expedition under Villmarer Stefansson, crushed in the ice and sunk northeast of Siberia.

Jan. 17—Loss of the German steamer Acilia with passengers and crew of 88 at the coast of New York, Germany.

Jan. 19—Three hundred Japanese refugees from the volcanic eruptions on Sakurajima buried under falling cliff and killed.

Jan. 30—Old Dominion liner Monroe sunk in collision with the steamer Nantucket off the Virginia coast and 41 persons drowned.

March 6—St. Louis Athletic club destroyed by fire; 40 perished.

March 15—Quake and volcano killed many on Hondo island, Japan.

Many perished in hurricane Province of Stavropol, Russia.

## LEADS 11TH CORPS OF GERMAN ARMY



A new photo of General von Scheffer-Boydell, who is in command of the German 11th army corps.

### QUEER TYPOGRAPHICAL TWISTS

Types have a habit of getting transposed, and sometimes the twist given the letters in newspapers is mistakes in spelling and transpositions are found in the papers, especially on the afternoon dailies, where stories of news are a continuous stream of "make" an edition. It is a case of hurry, hurry, hurry, as the news is "railroaded" (without proof reading or any great amount of editing) into the paper.

A friend can be converted into a fiend by the simple dropping of the letter "i." Men tried and true are easily made fiends. Motion picture films are made into films in the twinkling of an eye, and a calm person can be turned into a clam without much trouble.

During the late war in the Balkans the Bulgarian army played a prominent part in the fighting, and the cable news stated that the Bulgarian army would invade a town with a name that could hardly be written, let alone pronounced. The paper ran the story in black-face type on the front page under the largest headlines it runs on that page, and the readers were surprised to learn the following morning that "Burglars" would enter the town in question.

An amusing twist of the type once developed in proof sheets, and it was such that the paper did not print the item and caused a sensation. It was in a Southern city, and the Confederate Memorial day is held about a week after the customary Memorial day north of the Ohio river. In writing about the parade and the old soldiers who had worn gray uniforms in the war between the states, the reporter mentioned the "battle-scarred veterans" who had marched through the streets. When the proofs of the story came from the composing room, the type made them "battle-scarred veterans." This, of course, was corrected and sent back to the composing room with the request for a revised proof. These came down and the "battle-scarred veterans" had grown into "battle-scarred veterans." Back to the printer went the proofs and on the third attempt they were finally referred to as "battle-scarred veterans."

On the Pacific Coast the newspapers, in abbreviating the Southern Pacific railroad, call it the "Espee." One time, however, in an item of railroad system, the type made "Escape," but there was not the item to indicate from had "escaped."

### INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 5—Ford Automobile company set aside \$100,000 of its profits to distribute among its employees, mostly in the form of increased wages.

Jan. 6—United States circuit court of appeals confirmed the conviction of 24 members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers on the charge of dynamite conspiracy, and granted new trials to six others.

April 20—Striking coal miners and members of Colorado National Guard fought an all day battle at Ludlow, a number of men being killed.

March 5—Frederick Townsend Martin, March 12—George Westinghouse, famous inventor.

March 27—Dr. Josiah L. Pickard, former president of the Iowa State university and before that superintendent of schools of Chicago.

April 1—"Rube" Waddell, famous ball player.

April 4—Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Minnesota lumber magnate.

April 5—Charles M. W. W. Stevens, head of the W. C. T. U.

April 9—Haruko, dowager empress of Japan.

Ex-Governor E. S. Draper of Massachusetts.

April 15—George Alfred Townsend, journalist who won fame writing over the name "Gath."

April 17—Charles Rankin, veteran actor.

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Dec. 1—Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired.

Dec. 4—Sig. Perugini, noted singer and actor.

Dec. 10—W. W. Rockhill, noted American diplomat.

Dec. 19—Congressman Seneca E. Payne of New York.

### SPORTING

Feb. 25—Ralph De Palma won Vanderbilt cup at Los Angeles, making average speed of 75.5 miles an hour.

Feb. 28—Edwin Pullen won fifth international Grand Prix automobile race at Santa Monica.

May 23—Lawrence Jenkins of Scotland won British amateur golf championship.

May 28—Francis Outmet of Boston won amateur golf championship of France.

May 29—Rene Thomas driving a Delage car for France, won 500-mile race at Indianapolis in 6:34:53, an average of 34.7 miles an hour, breaking the record of the speedway.

June 12—British team won first of the international polo matches at Meadowbrook.

June 14—British polo team won second match and international cup.

June 19—Yale defeated Harvard by four feet in annual boat race.

Harry Vardon won British open golf championship for sixth time.

June 25—Columbia University won intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie.

June 27—Jack Johnson retained heavyweight championship by defeating Frank Moran in twenty-round fight in Paris.

July 4—Harvard crew won the Henley regatta.

July 7—Freddie Welsh of Wales won the lightweight championship by defeating Willie Ritchie of America in London.

July 10—Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian foreign minister.

Oct. 25—Sir Charles H. Douglas, chief of the British imperial staff.

Nov. 1—Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee retired.

Nov. 4—John Keen, former U. S. senator from New Jersey.

Nov. 5—Augustus Heinze, copper magnate.

Nov. 14—Field Marshal Earl Roberts, military hero and pastor.

Nov. 19—Dr. Robert J. Burdette, humorist, writer and pastor.

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### NOT WHILE SHE

Mr. Pester—If this is a joke, I like it. Mr. Pester—If this is a joke, I like it.